B.26. 81 Jime

A

New Method of Learning

PSALM-TUNES,

WITH AN

Instrument of Musick

CALL'D THE

PSALTERER.

By JAMES LEMAN.

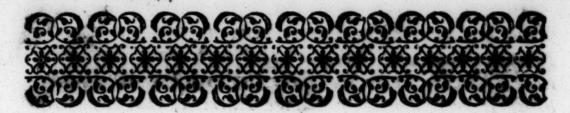
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THE INTRODUCTION.



Inging of Psalms being constantly made use of in the publick Worship of Almighty GOD, by Christians of almost all Denominations; it is very amazing to bear, how poorly and awkardly, we of this Nation, generally perform the same.

And the we have several very good and easy Tunes, yet not above sive or six are commonly made use of; and scarcely one private Person in a thousand is able to sing them right; nay, even among the Clarks them-selves, there are very sew who understand so much of Musick, as to be able to sing many of them either.

The French and Dutch Protestants here with us, sing their Psalms much better than we, though their A 2

Tunes are more difficult than ours, as well as more in Number; whereas we; for the most part (excepting those Churches where they have Organs) sing our Pfalms, as if it were a new or strange Exercise, that we were not yet used or accustomed to.

The Reason of which cannot be, as some would infinuate, that we of this Island are not generally such Lovers of Harmony as the Inhabitants of some neighbouring Nations; because the Generosity of our Nobility and Generally, in procuring the less of Massicians, both Vocal and Instrumental, from Foreign Parts, is a plain and full Proof of the contrary.

Neither can it be a Want of Capacity in us, more than in any other People, because even the Readiness of the Vulgar, in learning all manner of Airs and Tunes, which they accidentally bear, sufficiently shows their Capacity; and therefore, there must be some other Cause, why we so generally perform that most pleasant and delightful Part of Publick Worship in so poor and lifeless a manner.

I fear indeed it may partly proceed from that low and mean Opinion, which, for want of due Confideration, we may have conceived of that mast Noble and Neavenly Employment: The Excellency of which I do not here intend to set south, but leave it to be done by those who are not only more capable, but whose Bujues it also more properly is I would only take this Opportunity (with due Submission) to desire those Reverend

verend Persons, to make use of all proper Occasions, both in publick and private, of recommending and encouraging the Study and Practice thereof.

I have sometimes thought, the old common Custom of the Clark's reading the Lines of the Psalm to the People, to be a Hindrance to their remembring the Tunes, because they having sung the Line out, their Thoughts are so intent upon what he is going next to deliver, that they, in a great measure, forget the preceding Part of the Tune; and doing thus one Line after another, may be one Reason why the whole Tune is remembred but in a very impersect manner.

If this old Method could once be laid afide, I am perfiwaded the People would not only soon learn to sing the Tunes much better, but might also sing the Psalms with more Understanding and Devotion than is commonly done; for by receiving the Words of the Psalm from the Clark in so interrupted a manner, the Sense is thereby commonly so broken, that oftentimes there can but little be understood. And therefore, I think, this Consideration only, should be sufficient to lay it asside: Neither would this be altogether new or strange, there being some Churches that have made it their Practice for many Years; and I have had the Pleasure to observe, that in such Places this Duty is performed with more Regularity, than in other Places.

Besides, this Method of singing the Psalms throughout, without reading each Line, is what the Esench, Dutch, and

and other Foreign Protestants have always made use of; and it is very well known how agreeably they perform that Part of their publick Worship: And even in those Churches of ours, where they make Use of Organs, if they were to play the plain Tune only, Line after Line, and leave out the little Interludes that are made between, or at the End of each Line, it would, in my Opinion, be more agreeable; because it would much better suit the Place and Occasion.

Having faid thus much concerning Pfalmody in general, I proceed now to take notice of this new and particular Manner of learning the same, bereby recommended; which, tho' very plain and easy, yet is not publish'd with any Design of laying aside the common Method of learning Musick; because, all that is intended bereby, is only for Psalm-Tunes; and that in the same plain manner as they are commonly fung in Churches; the chief end of making this Invention publick being for the Use of such Church-Clarks, who, for want of proper Instructions, know little or nothing of Musick; but who, having learned the few Tunes they know, by the Ear only, very frequently fing them wrong; as likewife for such others, who, though they may have some little Skill in Musick, are yet scarce able to learn a Tune by themselves, which they have never seen before, or which happens to be set in an uncommon Key: The Benefit fuch Perfons will receive bereby, is, the Certainty they will have of playing or finging the Tunes right; as also, of knowing the true Difference there is in such Tunes, as are in some Parts thereof very like one another; and

and in singing of which they are very apt to confound and mix together. The Order the Tunes are placed in, may also help them to have a tolerable Idea, of what in Musick is called a slat third Key, and a sharp third Key; of which more hereafter.

This Invention may also be very acceptable even to such who have been regularly taught to sing, but not to play on any Instrument; because berewith, a Person may with ease, either sing the Treble, and play the Bass; or sing the Bass, and play the Treble at the same Time: And Three or Four such Persons together, with each an Instrument, may form a very agreeable Consort, by both singing and playing each their different Parts together.

This way of learning will also very much help such who labour under the Missortune of having a had Ear; because if the String he true, and the Bridge upright and in it's proper Place, the Notes will be always very well in Tune; and such as in some Keys may be otherwise, will want so very little of it, as not easily to be discerned even by a good Ear; the Distance of each Note being placed according to the Mathematical Rules.

This Instrument will likewise be useful for such private Persons as are desirous of knowing the Psalm-Tunes, but who for want of Ability, Conveniency, Time, or Opportunity, are not able to learn them in the common way; for hereby a Person may in a very short Time learn

vin The Introduction.

learn the same, and this not only without a Master, or any one to teach them, but also without the Perplexity of the Gamut, together with the Names, Places, Time and Distance of the several Sorts of Notes and Rests; as also the Nature of Flats and Sharps, with the Disserence of one Key and Cliff from another; and many other Things, which not only require much Time to learn, and Pains to remember; but also which cannot well be attained without the Help and Assistance of a Good Master.

Tis possible that some Addition may be made to this Invention, so as thereby to learn any plain, common Song or Tune, by placing Notes over each of the Letters, to signify the Time or Length thereof: But this would not only be going back to the antient Way of learning Musick called Tablature, now almost out of Use; but would also make this Way so very difficult, as to require a Master, and even more Time to learn the same in, than the common Way of learning Musick now does.

And therefore, to prevent all Difficulties as much as may be, care has been taken in the following Directions, to use such plain and common Terms and Expressions, as are intelligible even to the meanest Capacity.

Again, for the Ease of the Learner, but Four Keys or Orders are made use of, for all the following Tunes, which are, Two with a Flat Third, and Two with a Sharp

The Introduction.

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Sharp Third: And the Method of ranging all the Tunes of each Key or Order together, has been taken rather than any other; because hereby the Learner will much better discern the Difference between one Key or Order and another, than if they had been all promiscuously mixed together.

To conclude; There is added at the End of the Book, Two TABLES; the First sheweth the Name, Order and Number of each Tune; and the Second, the several Kinds of Metre, with the Number of each Tune proper thereunto.



A Line was to be a total of the first way -IUE



DIRECTIONS

FOR

Tuning and Playing

ONTHE

PSALTERER:



Efore I begin with the Directions for Tuning and Playing, I think it very proper that some Account should be given of such particular Parts of the Instrument as are

made use of in playing, in order to make the said Directions more plain and intelligible:

2 A

As first; the small String is to play the Treble, and the large String for the Bass. Secondly, the little small Pieces of Brass-wire or Ivory, on both Sides the Finger-board, just under each String, at about an Inch distant one from another, are called Frets; the Use of which is by stopping or pressing down the String in those Places with the Finger, to form such particular Sounds as in playing any Tune are required. Thirdly, the Letters of the Alphabet, plac'd in the Middle of the Finger-board, between each String, are intended to answer the Letters in the following Tunes, by directing to which Fret the Finger must be placed Note after Note to play the fame.

This being all that I think need be said of the Instrument, I shall now proceed to shew how the same must be Tuned: In doing of which, you must begin with the small or Treble String: This you must wind or screw up to such a Degree, till the Tone or Sound thereof is the same with that called G, in consort Pitch; which because it is supposed you are ignorant of, it is therefore thought

with the Instrument, a small Pipe of that Note or Tone, to be a Guide and Help in tuning the same. And yet there is no absolute Necessity of always keeping the Tone of the String so very exactly with the Tone of the Pipe; but you may make it higher or lower, at your pleasure, especially when you intend to sing and play together, you ought then to make the Tone of your Instrument agree with the Tone or Pitch of your Voice, otherwise you cannot sing without some Uneasiness.

As for the large, or Bass-String, that must be tuned just eight Notes lower than the other; which Difference between one and the other is what in Musick is called an Octave: To find out which, you must wind or screw up the String to such a Degree, that when you stop it with your Finger at the Letter N, which is just the Middle of the String, it must produce the same Sound or Tone as the small String does when open, or without stopping it any where.

xiv Directions for Tuning and

This is the Method of tuning both Strings to answer one another; which nevertheless is not always necessary, except when you intend to play the Treble and Bass by turns one after another; otherwise in playing the Treble only, or the Bass only, there is no Occasion to be so very exact in tuning them either to a certain Note, or to one another; but you may make use of them as they happen accidentally to be, and you will find they will answer your expectation: The foregoing Direction of using the Pipe for tuning, is only for such Persons, and such Times and Occasions, as may require more than ordinary Exactness in doing the same.

Another Thing to be observed, in order to play in Tune, is, that as the Distance between each Fret is fix'd in Proportion to a String Thirty Inches long, you must therefore be very careful to keep the Bridge always upright and in its proper Place; which Place therefore is (or ought to be) marked with Ink, upon the Belly of the Instrument, and should be just Thirty Inches from the Nut or upper Part; for if the Bridge is out of its proper

proper Place, every Note you play will be out of Tune: And therefore, because few Perfons have a Thirty Inch Ruler by them, to measure on all Occasions the Distance of the Bridge from the Nut to the Top, or upper Part of the Bridge, it is resolved that the Bows that shall be given with these Instruments, shall be just Thirty Inches, from End to End; which being always ready at hand, will on that account be more convenient than

any other Kind of Measure.

You must also be careful to have true Strings, that is, such as are even, or all of a Thickness, without any Knot, Joining, or any other visible Defect; and therefore when you are playing, and find that your Notes are not in Tune, first examine your Bridge, to see if that stands in its right Place; which if it does, and your Notes are still out of Tune, you must conclude the String to be faulty in some Part or other; which, if upon Examination you can find out, you must cut the faulty Part, and try the remaining. But if that will not perform as it ought, lay it aside and try another String in the same Manner, until you meet

xvi Directions for Tuning and

meet with one that will: And in buying of new Strings, keep always as nigh as possible you can to the Size or Thickness of your first Strings, which ought to be much the same with the Second and Fifth of a Bass-Viol.

The next Thing to be taken Notice of, is the Manner of Playing, or Holding the Infrument; to which there need nothing more be faid than that it must be held and play'd with in the same manner as the Bass Viol; the broad or Bottom-Part being held with and between the Legs, while the upper Part or small End is kept up and held with the left Hand; which also is the Hand with which the Strings must be stopp'd: And in doing of which observe that you always stop the String close down to the Finger-board, but not just upon or below the Fret, but rather a little behind or above it. And as for the right Hand, that must be employ'd with the Bow, in the same manner as with a Viol.

The next, or last Thing to be directed in, is the Method of Playing, or Learning any of the following Tunes; which take as follows. Suppose you would begin with playing the

eight

Playing on the Psalterer.

eight Notes ascending in the first Key or Order, which is A with a Flat Third: As that begins with the Letters ACDF, you must, to make the Notes or Sounds signified thereby, begin with founding the String open, or without stopping it in any Place, which the Letter A always fignifies, both in Treble and Bass: And as your second Letter or Note is C, so to make it, you must stop your String at the Fret, even with the Letter C, and then in founding the String, you will have the Second Note. And as D is the third Letter or Note, you must now stop your String at the Fret, even with the Letter D; and in founding the String, you will have the Third Note: So also, as F is the fourth Letter or Note, to make it, you must stop the String at the Fret, even with the Letter F; and then in founding the String, you will have the Fourth Note. And as the other four Ascending Notes are the Letters HILN, you must proceed with these in the same manner as with the foregoing Letters, which is, by stopping the String at those Frets marked with the Letters HILN. The same Method

Directions for Tuning and

thod must be taken in playing any of the other eight Notes, either Ascending or Descending, as also in playing any of the following Tunes. As for Example: Suppose you would play N° 27. which is York Tune, and is in the Second Order, or A with a Sharp Third; as that begins with the Letters A E H F, so to make the Note A, you must sound the String open, as before; then for E, the second Note, you must stop the String at the Fret E; and for H, the third Note, you must stop the String at the Fret H. Again, for F, the fourth Note, you must stop the String at the Fret F. And thus in the fame manner every Note is made by stopping the String at such Letters on the Instrument one after another, as you fee are fet down in the Lines of each Tune. The Bass is performed in the very same manner, only by stopping and playing upon the Bass or larger String.

As to the Time or Length of each Note, that is left entirely to the Pleasure and Discretion of every Person; provided the Notes be all made alike, in the same manner as they are commonly sung in Churches; only the last

Note

Playing on the Psalterer.

Note of each Line may be held out a little

longer than the rest of the Notes.

Before you begin to learn any of the Psalm-Tunes, it will be very proper you should play the eight Notes ascending and descending, in the four different Keys or Orders, several times over, until they are become so familiar to you as that you are able to discern the true Difference between one Key or Order and another; the knowing of which will be a great Help afterwards in learning the Tunes.

And because having a right Notion of a Flat, or lesser Third, and a Sharp, or greater Third, will also herein be very useful, I shall therefore be very plain and particular in explaining the same. Observe therefore that the third Note in the eight Notes ascending, in the first Key or Order, or A with a Flat, or lesser Third, is the Letter D; whereas in the second Key or Order, or A with a sharp Third, the third Note is the Letter E; which Letter E is a greater or sharper Tone or Note than the Letter D, by one Degree or Half Note. The same Difference you will also find

b 2

Directions for Tuning and

in the third Note or Letter of the third and fourth Orders; for in the third Key or Order, or F with a lesser or flat Third, the third Note is the Letter I; whereas in the fourth Key or Order, or F with a greater or sharp Third, the third Note there is the Letter K: Which said Note is greater or sharper than the Letter I, by one Degree or Half Note. Observe also in either of these eight Notes ascending, that when the third Note is flat, the fixth and seventh is flat also; and when the third Note is sharp, the fixth and seventh is sharp also. As for Example, in the first Order, or A with a flat Third, the third, fixth and seventh Notes are the Letters DIL; whereas in the second Order, or A with a sharp Third, the third, sixth and seventh Notes are the Letters E K M; which Letters EKM are each of them higher or sharper than the Letters DIL, by one Degree or Half Note. The same Difference may be obferv'd in the third, fixth and seventh Notes of the third and fourth Orders, as also in all Tunes of what Kind soever: And this Difference is the Cause or Reason why Tunes and

Playing on the Psalterer.

and Airs of all forts come under the Denomination of one or other of these Titles.

And as the understanding some of the most common Terms in Musick may be very agreeable to some Persons, I shall close these Directions with a short Account thereof, especially because they may be as well, if not better understood and comprehended by this Instrument, as any other. For Example,

A to B, or from any one Letter to the next following Letter.

a Tone, or whole Note, is two Frets; as from A to C, or any other two Frets next one another.

a Flat Third or lesser Third is three Frets; as from A to D, or any other three Frets.

a Sharp Third, or Greater Third is four Frets; as from A to E, or any other four Frets.

a Fourth, is from A to F, or any other five Frets.

a False Fifth, is from A to G, or any other fix Frets.

a True Fifth, is from A to H, or any other feven Frets.

A Flat

Directions for Tuning and, &c.

a Flat Sixth, is from A to I, or any other eight Frets.

a Sharp Sixth, is from A to K, or any other nine Frets.

a Flat Seventh, is from A to L, or any other

a Sharp Seventh, is from A to M, or any other eleven Frets.

And lastly, an Octave is from A to N, or any other twelve Frets, or Half Notes whatmovever. And thus you have an Account of the Name of every Fret or Half Note in an Octave.

tx Having now given (as I conceive) fufficient Rules and Directions, whereby any Perfon, willing to take a little pains, may inftruct himself, it leave the same to his Application and Industry series or, brid qual

as from A to E or any other four Frets...

Frets...

Frets...

Falte Fifth, is conny other or any other

Tree Fifth, is from A to the or any other seed or there.

Here follows,

The EIGHT NOTES,

Ascending and Descending,

In the Four different KEYS or ORDERS, made Use of in this Book.

The Eight Notes, Afcending and Descending, in the First Order, or A with a Flat, or Lesser Third.

Ascending, ACDFHILN
Descending, NLIHFDCA

This is what in Mufick is called an Octave; and if you would make another Octave in the fame Key or Order, begin again in the following manner:

Ascending, NPQSVWY:
Descending, YVWVSQPN

This in Musick is called an Octave in Alt.

The Eight Notes, ascending, &c.

The Eight Notes, Ascending and Descending, in the Second Key or Order, which is A with a Sharp or Greater Third.

Ascending, A C E F H K M N Descending, N M K H F E C A

To make an Octave in Alt, in the same Key or Order, begin again in the following manner:

Ascending, NPRSVXZ

The Eight Notes, Ascending and Descending, in the Third Key or Order, which is F with a Flat, or Greater Third.

Ascending, FHILNOQS Descending, SQONLIHF

The Eight Notes, Afcending and Descending, in the Fourth Key on Order, subich is E with a Sharp, or Lesser Third.

Ascending, FHKLNPRS
Descending, SRPNLKHF

Here is no Octave in the Alt fet down in these two Orders, because there are not Frets enough upon the Instrument to make all the Notes required therein.

EDEDEDEDEDEDEDEDEDED

THE

TREBLE and BASS

OF THE

PSALM-TUNES,

SET FOR THE

PSALTERER.

EBEBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB

1.46.1.2

TOURS IN COMPANY

·巴耳风UALLES

MANUAL INCHES



TUNES

INTHE

FIRST ORDER,

OR:

A with a FLAT THIRD.

The CREED, or St. Mary's Tune.

The TREBLE.

A D C A N L I H
H L D H F D
H L N P H F D L
F H A D C A

The Bass.

N N H I I Q S N
Q P N I L D
Q P N L Q I N L
L D I F H A

BRISTOL Tune.

The Bass.

AHFDADCA DHCDFH HIFLHFFD AFDCCA NACDIFHA NMHNIH NILHDILD IFNFHA

The Lamentation, &c. or Martyrs Tune.

The TREBLE.

ADAHDCAH HLHKNH HLFHDCAH LKFKHA

By J. Church.

ADHAHIIH DFHIFD QPNLIHNM QPNHMN The Bass.

NNIHNLIH HHNFIH HHLDAFIH HFIFHA

The Bass.

NNLIHFFN NPQILD QLNPLQIH NFIHHA 6

By J. Church.

HNMNHIIH LNLIFD HHKLHHFH HIFHCA

LINCOLNSHIRE Tune.

NNLNHIIH LIHFLD HDACLNPQ LNDFHA

LONDON New Tune.

CHCDAFKF CHCDFH FKFHDCDC HFDFCA

St. EDWARD's Tune.

HNLIHNPM NPHKGH HLEFEFHI HNNPMN The Bass.

NNHINIFN HIHFLD QNFLNLIH DFIHHA

The Bass.

NIHIQSFN LNQPHN NHDLHIFN HNQPHA

The Bass.

HMHNNKFF HMHNLD LFFMNHAH DLNFHA

The Bass.

ADEFAIFH NGHACH HEAIHFAF DAIFHA

C

8

CHRIST

II

CHRIST HOSPITAL Tune. 9

NOPNHILH HLIHFD DHILNLNP NONPPN

CHESHIRE Tune.

AACDDCCA ADDFFH HHHFCDFH HFDFCA

STANDISH Tune.

ADCAHFDC CDHHFH CDFCHFDC HFADCA

St. CYPRIAN'S Tune.

AHHIHNFH NMHNLIIH HLFIDHFD FHCDAFDC TFHDFHCA

The Bass

NNVNQSLN NQIQSN NONHIDIH NNIFHA

The Bass.

ADCANFHA ANNLLD DQQLLNIH DFAFHA

The Bass.

NNHADLNH HNLIIH HNFLDLNH DFNHHA

12 The Bass.

QPLNHLLD PMHNNIFH NPMNIDHA TE

TE DEUM, or the 41 Pfalm Tune.

The TREBLE. 13 The Bass.

ADC AHD F H
LIHHFH HNLIHH
HNLIH F D
DFIHHA QPNHHA
AACD FHHN NNHNIQ P
LDHFFD QPNLLIFH
QNIDHA

VENI CREATOR, or the 132 Pfalm Tune.

The TREBLE.

N N M N P Q N P

H N M N P Q

Q P L Q P N N M

Q N Q P P N

N N M N H I L D

H H G H C H

H N M N P Q N P

N Q N P P N

N N I F H A

The Bass.

The Bass.

N Q P N M N I H

Q N Q P N M N I H

N Q N P P N

N N I F H A

The

The Lord's PRAYER, or the 112th Pfalm Tune.

The TREBLE.

15

The Bass.

HHDFHDCA HHFLHDFH HNPQPNMN NPNLKHGH NLKLHHFD HIHDFDCA NMNIDFHA
NQPLQNIH
DQPNMNHN
NMNHPQPH
NQSPQILD
DILNFHHA

The 51th Pfalm Tune. 16

The Bass.

N L I D F N N L Q D L L D N L Q Q D L L D N N I P N I D Q N N I P N I D Q L D L I D F H A

The 21st Pfalm Tune.

17

The Bass.

HHHNLNPQ LNHILH HLNPLNPQ QPNNMN NNMNHNLH HLDHFD DHILNLNP NQNPN NNLIQILD QIQNLQILD QPNLQILQ QLQSVN NSUNQILQ QPQILD QQNLIHNL NNIHHA



D

TUNES

The STOOMY Dodge.

IN MEAS

INTHE

SECOND ORDER,

OR:

A with a SHARP THIRD.

The IIIth Pfalm Tune. | 18 . The Bass.

HKHF FHFLKH E F A C C A

NMNKNF LKHPH NKNFHA FECAH FLKH KEFHA

WHITBY

WHITBY Tune.

19

The Bass,

AEHNHK HFECEH HEANMKKH CEFHEA

NNNKNE NFNPNH HNKFHNPH HNKHHA

Ву Э. W.

20

The Bass.

The fame, by Mr. Harr.

AHEFEC CEHHGH HKMNKHFE HAFECA

NNHKNH MNRPCH NFHNFECA HKFHHA

The 120th Pfalm Tune. 21 The Bass.

AEFHKH HKMNKM HNMKHG HKHHGH EKHFEC HFEECA

NNKHFN NKHNPH NKHGHC HGHPCH NFHKNH HKNFHA

The 148th Pfalm Tune.	22	. The Bass.
AHNNMN		NMKFHN
KNNKFF		SRNSFF
NPMNKH		SPURSN
KLKFHF		SPSKNFHO
NPMN,HNLE		SPVN, NKHF
HFHEAFCA	4	NPMNKFHA
The same, by Mr. Hart.	23	The Bass.
AHNPMN	1	NMKFHN
KLKHHF	4	SRSLNF SPURSN
NPMNKH	1	SPURSN
KLKHHF	1	SRSLNF
N PMN, KLKI	1	X S V R, S P S R
HFHEAFCA	11	NPMNKFHA
The same, by J. Clark.	124	The Bass.
EHRFEC	1	NNSPNH
HEANPR	1	HNEKHA
	FI.	NKHTAH
NPHMKH		KMNPCH
MNMK, HLH		HNRS, RPHN
AFHKHEC	A	NKHFEHHA

The fame, by W. Croft.

25

The Bass.

HNMNHK HEHECA EGCHKM PMHKGH MNHK, NMKI IKMNHECA A A G E A F M N E H H A N P N M K H G H M N P H H E E F, E C F E R N M K E H H A

The fame, by J. W.

26

The Bass:

AHHKMN HKHFEC CHGHKM NMKHGH HKMNMKIK NMKHFECA NMNFHA NFNPNH HMKHMK HMKHMK HKHMK KHMKHMK

York Tune.

27

The Bass.

AEHFKEHC CEPHGH AEHFKEHC EFEGCA NNRSFNAH HNMNPH NNRSFNAH NKNFHA

31

WESTMINSTER Tune.

AAACEFCH AEHHGH EFHKHFEC HFECCA

St. MICHAEL's Tune. 29 The Bass.

HEAKHFFE HNMKGH CEFHEFHK NKFECA

St. Anne's Tune.

HEKHNNMN HNHKGH MNKPMNKM HKNPMN

St. DAVID's Tune.

AHNEHFE AHAFKH HKEHAFE HAEFCA

28 The Bass.

> NNKHECCA ANMNPH NKHFHKNH EFNFHA

ANNFNPHN NNHNPH HNKMNPNF EFKHHA

The Bass.

AAFEKFHA NNMNPH HEFCHKCH NFEFHA

The Bass.

NMKNEFAH NMNKFN NENMNFNH EFNFHA

EXETER

35

EXETER Tune.

AHEFHKKH HNKMMK NMHKEHGH HEACCA

CHICHESTER Tune.

AECFEKKH EKHEGH HEKHEFHK HEAFCA

By J. W.

AEFHEFEC CEHHGH HKMNEFEC HFECCA

LONDON Old Tune.

AHENHKNM HNEHCA HNKMHKKH EHNECA

The Bass.

NMNKHFSN NKSPRK KMNFNHPH NNKFHA

The Bass.

NNHKNFFN NFHKKH NNFNNLHF NNKFHA

The Bass.

NNKHNFNH HNRPCH ECHANFAH NKNFHA

The Bass.

NMNKEFAH NKNEHA NKPHMNPH NMKNHA

CANTER-

37

38

39

CANTERBURY Tune.

AECEACEP FECAEC CFECAFCA ECAFCA

GLOUCESTER Tune.

AHECAFHK ECEFHE HEKHAFEC FEHCCA

ELY Tune.

AAGEHEFC HKHHGH EHFEAFEC CHAECA

By. 7: W.

AHEKHFE C HNMKKH EHKHAFE C HEFCCA The Bass.

ANHNKLNF FNHKEH HPNHKFHA AHKFHA

The Bass.

NMNHNKHF NMNKHN NNFHKMNH FNEFHA

The Bass.

ANHNHNFH NFHNPH NACEKFNH HEKEHA

The Bass

NMMFECAH NKHNPH NEFEKMNH MNKFHA

Ву Э. W.

AHEKHFEC CEFHKHGH HFEHAFEC CEHCFECA The Bass.

NNMKEFAH HNKMNMKH EFNMNKNH MNHKCEHA

MAGNIFICAT.

41

The TREBLE.

EFHKHFFE HNMKKH EHFEKHFE ACEFHA CKFNKHHF FCEFHK FACEFCKF The Bass.

KPNFNPCK NKHNPH KEFNFNPK NMNKHN LFLKLNAF CPNLLK PKFNKLFL LHCKKC

43

ALLERTON Tune.

A A A C E F C H A E F H C H G H E F H K H F E C H F E C A E C A

The 113th Pfalm Tune.

AACEAEFH
HFECAEFH
KHFEACCA
AACEAEFH
HFECAEFH
KHFEACCA
NNNMHKKH
NNNMHKKH
EFKHEFFE
CEFHFEEC
HKMNMKKH
ACEFECCA

The Bass.

A A A H E C C A A N K H M N P H N K H F H K N H E F A H K E H A

The Bass.

NN MNNK KH
H KNMNKK H
F N PNE F H A
N NMNNK KH
H KNMNKK H
F N PNE F H A
AN KHMP C H
AN KHMP C H
N K KMNP C K
MNK H C H K C
H G H A H P C H
N M N K N F H A

The 122d Pfalm Tune.

AHHKMN NMKHGH EEAFECCA HHKHFE EHHFECCA AACEGH HKMNKM HHKHFFE CEHHGH HKNNMN NKHFECCA

Ву 7. W.

AEFHEFFE HKHFEC CFEKHHGH ACFECA The Bass.

NMNFHA
NHKMPH
NNKMNFHA
NNFNPK
NMHKNH
NFNKEFHA
NNMNKH
HGHNPH
NMKNPCK
MKHNPH
NKEFHA

The Bass.

NN PR NPH N R S R P N H H K N S R N P H E F K F H A Ву Э. W.

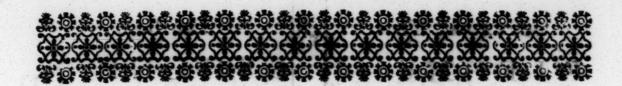
AACEHFEC CEHHGH EHFEAFEC HAFECA

46 The Bass.

A EHNECAH MNRNPH NMHNKMNH EKMNHA



TUNES



THE FERRID OWNER.

TUNES

INTHE

THIRD ORDER,

OR;

F with a FLAT THIRD.

The 25th Pfalm Tune.

FILHHF ILIHFH DFHIIHFH ADILHF The Bass.

SOOLNF SQSNFN NSQIIQSN IQSLNF

G

South-

SOUTHWEL Tene.

PIFHHF ILIHFH DFHIIHFE ACFLHF The Bass.

SSOLNF SQIQSN NSQIIQSN ILIHNF

The Complaint of a Sinner; a Hymn.

The TREBLE.

FIHILH HINNMN FIHILH QPNMMI QFFHLN DILLN NLHHR The Bass.

FSNSLN NFSVHN FSNSLN NSQSVN NLIHDI IFSQQI NIHFDI IQSLNF

WIND-

WINDSOR Tune. 50	The Bass.
FFHIHFFE INLIHI INLIHFFE IHFFEF	SSQIQSFN IIQNQI IIQSNOLN IQSLNF
MANCHESTER Tune. 5	The Bass.
FILNILON NQINLI INFLIHFE NLIHHF	SSONSOLN NNSQDI IIOLSQON IQSLNF
St. AMBROSE's Tune.	2 The Bass.
NFFHHIIH IDFBDI INFLEFBA NEFHEF	FIFEAFLN INOLQI IIBHNFLN IHFLNF
By W. Croft.	The Bass.
I HF L I HHI I L NNL N DF HII I HI NLI HHF	SRSLFNNF SQNOON IOQSNOQI KLFNAF

CAMBRIDGE Tune.	54			T	he.	BA	ss.			
FIFHFCEF IHIHFH HHILIHFE IHFFEF		SSNI	SQNQ	OISS	NQQL	I S I N	LNQF	N S	F	
LITCHFIELD Tune,	55			T	he	BAS	ss.			
FFHIHILN NLAIHA NLNIHFFE IHFFEF			O	N	O	U	SIOF			
Worcester Tune,	56		• 43	. 1	The	BA	ss.			
WORCESTER Tune, FHIHFLLK FNLQPN NNIQQQNN LIFLHF		SSN	RNN	SVS	NN	OHI	LNQ	4		
FHIHFLLK FNLQPN NNIQQQNN		S S N H	RNNI	SVSO	N N Q L	O H I N	LNQF	S	Ñ	

OXFORD

Oxford Tune.	58	
EEEFFHLH EEEFHI HLHIFEFE IHFFEF		NNNFSQQQ NNNSQI QQQILNFN IQSLNF
SALISBURY Tune.	59	The Bass.
FHHIFFEF ILNNLN NQNLIIHI NLIHHF		SNLIONNF SONOON IIIQNOQI IQSLNF
Mershal Tune.	60	The Bass.
FFDIHFFA INLIHI INLIHFFA ILINHF		SSNIQSFN IIQNQI IIQSNOLN IQSINF
Coleshil Tune.	6	
FFDIDFFA INLIDFFA INLIDFFA IDFLHF		SSNIIOIN IIQNQI IIQSNOLN IIOLNF
		H The

The 1t Pfalm Tune. 62

FIFLIOON
LNFIHF
NNNLIONL
LQINLI
IDFHILON
SQNOON
QILNQOON

The 30th Pfalm Tune.

NNLNFIHF NQNLIN NLIHIFHE ILNLLI FNLIHILN NLIHFH NQSLLNIL LNFIHF The Bass.

SSQONLLI QNOLNF IIIQSOIQ QNSOQI INOQNLLI OQSOLS NSVWNOLI OLSLNF

The Bass.

SQONOLNF SVWQSN IQSQNOLN IQSQNOLN IQSQNON IQSNFN IQSNFN INOQONSQ QIOLNF

The

The HUMBLE SUIT of a SINNER; a Hymn.

The TREBLE.	64	The Bass.
FNLIFIHF		SILNOLNE
FLDHFD		LHNLLD
DIHILNON		SIGNEKLE
FLIHHE		SRSLNF
FFDIFHHE	4	FIHFOLNF
NLILLI		IQSQDI
IOONFLIH		OLLSOLFN
EFIHHF		NKOLNF
ZEP AND CO	1	RHERLINA
The 119th Pfalm Tune.	6	The Bass.
FNLNHILE	I	SQONESLN
LIHFEF	1	LSRSNE
NSQPNQPN	ħ	SONVWSVN
OPNNMN	*	NVWSVN
SNPQSSR	S	SSSNWYES
NONNLI	1	WVWOQI
NONILIHI	F	WOQSOINF
LIHFEF		LSRSNF
		The

The 77th and 141st Pfalm 66 Tune.

The Bass.

FIFLIOON HDFHI NONNEN NQLNIHFH NLIHHE

SSOLSOLN IQSFN QLQNOQI LSLNF IHFQOON LNOON IHQIIQSN IQSLNF

The 18th Pfalm Tune. 67

The Bass.

FE

21:

SSNIFHHN NIFLNE IQSNFEFN FNILNF FFNOIFHN DFNON QIHFD FNILNE

The 71th Pfalm Tune.

68

The Bass.

FFHIHDFH HLIHFE IEFHACEF IHFFEFIIHI ILIHFE IEFHILIH ACFFEF FIHFLNIH
QONQSNIHFDILNF
FINFSOQI
IHFNONIHID
IHFDIHID

By J. Church.

69

The Bass.

FFEFHIFL
ONHILN
NLLLHIFC
AFDCCA
EFHAFHI
ILDFHI
NKKLKLNO
NLIHHF

FFNONSQO LSQOON IQQRRSPH IFNHHA NNONLIHF SQNOQI FSQONONL IHFNAF

STAFFORDSHIRE Tune. FFFLIHFD

IHFDFA

DFA

NLIHFDCA DFIHHE

ANSLEY Tune.

AFHIHFHE EFHEAFHI LLIHIFHE AFHIHFEF

The French 100th Pfalm Tune 72 The Bass. the Old way.

FHDIHFEF FNNIQLNF AFDFIIHI F ILNFHI DFIDFDBA

The Bass.

SOOLOQLN FNOION ONQILNFN LNOQI II QSNOI QHIQSN QSNOILF NLSNNE

The Bass.

FFNIQSLN NIHNIOQI QIQSSLN

FSNOTOQI HFOQILD FFNOILF

The French 100th Pfalm Tune the New way.	73 The Bass.
FHDIHFEF	FNNIQLNF FSNOIOQI
DFIDFLHF	IFFNOLNE
EHHIF FE	74 The Bass. SRNSLNNF
ILNONNLN NONLLIHI IHILIHHF	SQNLNOON
بالمانة ملكدين وبر	I Q N L S N N F
NLIHLNLIHF FNNLNPOPPN	SRSNLILNNE OIIQNMNFHN
NNNLHINLIH NNNLHINLIH LIHFEFHILNH	IIIQQIIQSN IIIQQIIQSN LNNFNSQOONN
HLLNOPNLIHF	NOOIDLNOSNE

TUNES

A PE-

APENITENTIAL Hymnion Tolt

77

THE TRIBLE. 76

FFHFEFEFF

FILHFFEF

FILNNMN

FILNNMN

HUNNMN

BARFORD Tune.

FFHI HHE BHIHEE The Bass.

FSNENINE SSNOSLNE SSNOQILNE SSONOSHN FSONOSHN SPNHIQSEN QLENOLNE

The Bass.

SSNSILNF FSSQIQQI IQSNILON NLQIQSNF

TUNES



The PHIRDHOuder

INTHE

FOURTH ORDER,

OR:

F with a SHARP THURD.

St. PETER's Tune.

FKLNLK KHNNMN KPNLKHFE KLKKHF

-site!

The Bass.

FSPNNF SRNVHN SLFHKLMN SRSINE

By

By J. W.

The Bass.

FKNLKH HKNPMN NPNKFLKH NKFHEF

NSXVHN RSPLNF

By W. Croft.

80

81

The Bass.

FKLHEFHK HFECHE NKFHER

FSLNNKHF HNKLKCHENKPHKLHN EFKLNF

Norwich Tune.

The Bass.

s coin a

FKLNFHKL KHFFEF

24 13

SSPNSPNL SNKLNF SPNVRSVN SRSIMNE

PETERBOROUGH Tune. 82 The Bass.

FHKHFFEF KHNNMN NKFEKHFE KHKLHF

SRSNKLNF SRNSVN FSPLSLPN SRSLNF

WINCHESTER Tune.

83

. The Bass.

FKKHFLLK HKNNMN KPNLKHFE KHFFEF

FFFNPLLS NFKHHN FLFHKLMN FNPLNB

St. James's Tune.

The Bass.

AFHKFHLK KCEFCA HKELKCHE AFKLHF

FFAFKHNF FHAPHAHA NFKHFLHM NKFHAB

St. Andrew's Tune.

85

The Bass.

KKFNKFHK KKFNMN PLHKLNFE NKFHEF FFFEFCAF FFCEHA LCEFHKLN EFKLNF

DUKE's Tune,

86

The Bass.

FKLNNLLK KHNNMN NPNLKHFE FHKLHF S S P N K L N F S R N V H N N L K P S L F N S R S L N F

HEREFORD Time.

87

The Bass.

FKLNKLLK KHNNMN KLNPKHFE NPKHHF SSPNSPLS SRNVHN SPNLSLPN KLSLNF By J. Clark.

88

The Bass.

AFHEAFHE HKFKMN HKHFECHE ANLKHF FKLNNKHF NFSPHN NSRPNLHN NKLNAF

The 86th Pfalm Tune.

80

The Bass.

FFEFHKKH KKHK FHKKHFE FKHKHFE FKKHK KNLKHFC FHKHHF FKHFNKFN SPSLNF FLNPNLPN FNKLNF SPRSNKFN SPSLNF SRPNLKPN FNKLNF

DURHAM Tune.

90 The Bass.

FNKPNKFH LKNPPN NLKNFEFH KHLKHF S R S L N S P N L S X V H N N P S R S N P N S N L N N F

By J. Church.

The Bass.

FKFHKLHK
KLNPFE
HLLKFKMN
PRNNMN
HHKLKFFE
KEHFEC
PNLKNLKH

FSPNNPRS
RPNLFN
SSRSSPPN
HNEHHN
NLKHKPPK
FHHKKC
PRRSSRSN
KPPLNF

SLEEFORD Tune.	92			r	he	BA	ss.		
FNKLNPPN		S	R	S	P	N	·L	L	S
KHKNLKHK						VS			
NNPRKLKH FENPKHHF		P	N	K	L	S	Ĺ	N	F

NUNC DIMITTIS.

The TREBLE.	93 The Bass.
F L K L N P N L K H F F E F	LPNLKLFL
FLKLNPNL	LPNLKEFE
KHFREF KLNPNLLK	SRSLNF
NSRPPN NHKLKHFE	SPNSVN
KHFFEF	FNKLNF

= The 100th Pfalm Tune.

The Bass.

FFEGAFHK KKKHFLKH FHKHFCEF NKFHLKHF SSNPKPNE SSSNPLFN SNFNKLNF FSPNHKNE

The 81th Pfalm Tune.

The Bass.

FKLNNPPN NPRSPR NSRPNLKN KPNNMN NSRPNLKH KLKKHK KPNLKHFE KHFFEF S S P N S P L S
S P N S V N
S S N P K L S N
S L N S V N
S L S S N S
S L F H K L P N
S N S L N F

The 3d Pfalm Tune.

96

The Bass.

FFEAFKHK
FLKHHFCA
FHKHHF
FKLNKLLK
FEFHHK
KKKHFLKH

S S N K P N N F
S R S L N F
S R P S N F H N
S N K L N F
S N K L N S
S N S L N F
S N S L N F

The COMMANDMENTS.

The TREBLE.

97

The Bass.

FFHKNLKH KLKHFEFH NLKHEFCA KLKHFKHF F S N S S V S N S L S N K H F N N P K L N F H N S L F N S K N F

M

BURTON

BURTON Tune.

08

The Bass.

FFKLKLHF FHFNKLKH KHFACFCA AFHNKLHF

S S P L S L N F F N S N S L F N S N F N L K H N N K N R S L N F

The 44 Pfalm Tune.

99

The Bass.

FFEFCAAF NLKHHF FFEFCAAF KLKHHF FFHKLNLK HFCEFH FACEFHKH FFE HHF

. .

FLNKPKNF FHKLNF FLNKPKNF FLFNNF FSRPHKLF NPLKFN FKLNPNSN PNKLNF By J. Clark.

100

The Bass.

AFHKEFHE HLLKFKMN NKFCKLHE AFHKNKHF FFNSNPHN NHEFSPPN NSKLKHHN NKHPKNAF

BENEDICTUS.

The TREBLE.

101

The Bass.

FCAFHKHF FLKHHF FACEFHKH FHFFEF KKHFECCA NNKLHK KKHLKHFE FHKHHF FLKPNFNF FHKLNF FKLNKHFN FNPLNF SSRPNFHN SRSLNF SRSLNF SKPNLLN FNKLNF

The 68th Pfalm Tune.	The Bass
FFECAFHK KHFLKH FKLNFLKH FEFHHF NKLNNPPN HKNNMN LKFHEFCA EFKHHF	PNKENE
The 103d Pfalm Tune.	The Bass.
FFEFHKKH FLKHHF FKLNFLKH FEKHHF FFHKFHKL HPLKKH AFHKFLKH	FKHFNKFN SRSLNF SSPNPLFN SNKLNF SSRSPNNL NLHNPH

The 137th Pfalm Tune.

104

The Bass.

FECAFKHF FHKLHK KHFEFCCA AFHKHF AFHKFLLK FCEFHK FKLNNPPN KHKLHF FNLKPNNF LLKHNF FNPNKFHN NKHFNF NKHFPLNF FLNPNF SSPNKLLF SRSLNF

The 124th Pfalm Tune.

105

The Bass.

FHKLKHFFEF KLNPNLKHFE AFFEFHLKHK NNLKHKNNMN KHFEFHLKHF SLKHFNKLNF SPNLFHKLPN NKPNKHHFNF SRPSNSRPPN SRPSNKHHFNF

The 116th Pfalm Tune.

KKHLKHHF KHFFEF FACEFHLK KHKLHF NKLNFLKH KLKKHK KNFLKHFE FHKHHF The Bass.

S S R P K L N F F N K L N F F K L N K L H F S R S L N F F S P R S L F N S P N L L K F S R P S L P N F N K L N F



THE

THE FOURTH OWN

NAMES

OF THE

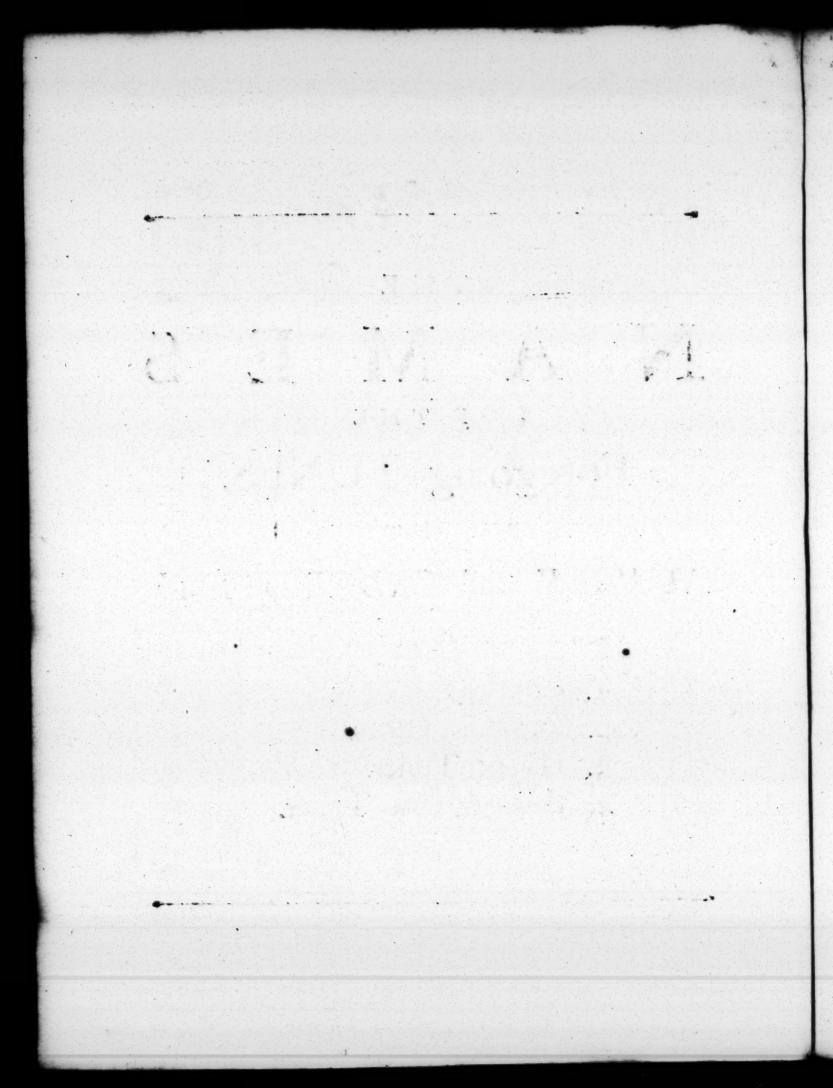
Foregoing TUNES,

WITH THE

NUMBER and ORDER of Each,

Plac'd Alphabetically in Four Parts; viz.

- I. COMMON Tunes.
- 2. PROPER Tunes.
- 3. HYMN Tunes.
- 4. PARTICULAR Tunes.





COMMON Tunes.

	Order.	Numb.
A Llerton Tune	II	42
Ansley Tune	III	71
Albby Tune	III	74
Barford Tune	III	77
Briftol Tune —	1	
Burton Tune	IV	98
Cambridge Tune	III	
Canterbury Tune — — —	II	54 36 10
Cheshier Tune	Ī	10
Chichester Tune	ĪĪ	33
Christ's Hospital Tune -	Ī	33
Colesbill Tune	III	61
Duke's Tune	ĪV	86
Durbam Tune —	īv	90
Ely Tune	ii	38
Exeter Tune —	ii	30
Gloucester Tune	ii	32
Hereford Tune	IV	37
0		Lincoln-

	Order.,1	Numb.
Lincolnsbier Tune —	I I	6
Litchfield Tune — —	— III	55
London Old Tune	— II I	35
London New Tune	— I I	7
Manchester Tune —	— III	51
Martyrs Tune	— I I	
Mepfball Tune — —	— III	60
Norwbich Tune	IV	81
Oxford Tune —	— III	58
Peterborough Tune	IV	82
Rochester Tune -		
Southwell Tune	— m	57 48
Salifbury Tune —	— III	59
Staffordsbier Tune	— III	70
Sleeford Tune	- IV -	92
Standish Tune	T	11
St. Ambrofe's Tune	m	
St. Andrew's Tune	IV	85
St. Ann's Tune	II	30
St. Cyprian's Tune	1	12
St. David's Tune	ii	31
St. Edward's Tune	— Ī	8
St. James's Tune -	IV	84
St. Mary's Tune	. — T	1
St. Michael's Tine -	- I İİ	29
St. Peter's Tune	- IV	78
Westminster Tune -	ii	28
Whithy Tune	ÎÎ	
Winchester Tune	IV	19
Windfor Tune —	- iii	60
Worcester Tune	iii	83 50 56 27
York Tune	ii l	07
- via _ unic		21



PROPER Tunes.

		1100	Order.	Numb.
HE I Palm Tune	-	• 1	III	62
The 3 Pfalm Tune	-	• 1.X	- IV	96
The 18 Pfalm Tune		-	III	67
The 21 Pfalm Tune	•	-	- Ì	17
The 25 Pfalm Tune	-	•	III	
The 30 Pfalm Tune	-	-	- III	63
The 41 Pfalm Tune	•	•	- I .	13
The 44 Pfalm Tune	•	-	IV	99
The 50 Pfalm Tune	-	•	- III	75
The 51 Pfalm Tune	•	•	I	16
The 68 Pfalm Tune		• •	- IV	102
The 71 Pfalm Tune		•	- III	68
The 77 Pfalm Tune -			III	66
The 81 Pfalm Tune	-	_	- IV	1 95
The 86 Pfalm Tune	•	•	- IV	95
The 100 Pfalm Tune	-	•	IV	94
The 103 Pfalm Tune	•	-	- IV	103
The III Pfalm Tune	•	•	II	18
The 112 Pfalm Tune		•	- I	15
The 113 Pfalm Tune			II	43
The 116 Pfalm Tune	-	•	- IV	105

					Order.	Numi
The 119 Pfalm Tune		-		•	Ш	65
The 120 Pfalm Tune	14 -		•	•	II	21
The 122 Pfalm Tune		-		•	II	44
The 124 Pfalm Tune	•			•	IV	
The 132 Pfalm Tune		-	C 4		I	105
The 137 Pfalm Tune	•				IV	104
The 141 Pfalm Tune	-		•	-	III	66
The 148 Pfalm Tune		-		•	II	22
The fame, by P. Hart		-			II	23
The fame, by J. Clark	-		-	- F 11.	II	24
The same, by W. Croft		-		1	II	24 25 26
The same, by J. W.	•		.=	-	II	26

EBEBEBEBEBEBEBEBEB

HTMN Tunes.

	Order.	Numb.
DENEDICTUS	IV	101
The CREED, or St. Mary's Tune	I.	I
The COMMANDMENTS	IV	97
The COMPLAINT of a SINNER	III	49
The HUMBLE SUIT of a SINNER -	III	64
MAGNIFICAT	II	41
Nunc Dimittis	IV	93
PENITENTIAL Hymn	III	76
TE DEUM, or the 41 Pfalm Tune -	I	13
The LORD'S PRAYER, or the 112 Pfalm Tune	I	15
The LAMENTATION, or MARTYRS Tune	I	3
VENI CREATOR, or the 132 Pfalm Tune	1	14
		- 7

PARTICULAR Tunes.

				Order.	Numb.	
DYW. Cr	oft,	-		III	53	
D By the fo	ame,	•		IV	80	
By J. Clark,		_		IV	88	
By the same,	-	-	-	IV	100	
By J. Church,		_		I	4	
By the same,	-	-	-	I	5	
By the same,	_	-		III	69	
By the same,	-		-	IV	91	
By J. W.	_	-		II	20	
By the same,	•	=		II	34	
By the same,		-	:	II	39	
By the same,	-		-	II	40	
By the same,		-	-	II	79	
By the same,	-	•		II	45	
By the same,	-	•		IV	46	١
The French 1	oo Pfa	lm Tu	ne,			1
		Old w		III	72	1
Ditto -		Tew w	•	III	73	-

TABL

OFTHE

Several Sorts of METRE, with the TUNES proper for each.

Short Metre, 4 Lines, 6, 6, 8 and 6. Num. 19, 20, 47, 48, 78, 79.

Short Metre, 6 Lines, all 6. Num. 18, 21.

Short Metre, 6 Lines, Num. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

6, 6, 6, 6, 8 and 8.

Short Metre, 8 Lines,

all 6.

Num. 49.

Common Metre, 4 Lines, 8 and 6. Num. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 27, 28, 29, 30,

31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90.

Common

A TABLE of METRE.

Common Metre, 8 Lines, 8 and 6. Num. 13, 14, 17, 41, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106. Long Metre, 4 Lines, all 8. Num. 12, 40, 42, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77, 92, 94, 97, 98, 100. Long Metre, 6 Lines, all 8. Num. 15. Long Metre, 8 Lines, all 8. Num. 16, 76. Long Metre, 12 Lines, all 8. Num. 43. Long Metre, 5 Lines, all 10. Num. 105 Short and Long Metre, 12 Lines, 6, 6 and 8. Num. 44. Long Metre, 6 Lines, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11. Num. 75.

The END.

APPENDIX,

Shewing how Musick may be performed in Notes of different Time as well as Tune, upon the Pfalterer, and this only by Letters and Points, without the Use of any Musical Lines, Notes or Characters.

A S there are seldom more than four different Notes made use of in little Hymns and Anthems, I have therefore herein made use of but four different Sorts of Letters, and have chosen the Roman Letters, both great and small, for such Notes as in this Kind of Musick are mostly used, which are the Minum and Crotchet.

A Semibreve may be fignified by Old English Capitals; thu	. G
A Minum; by Roman Capitals, thu	Elizabeth Control of the Control of
A Crotchet, by Roman Small Letters, thu	The State of the S
	15, 8
A Semibreve Rest, by the Point called Paragraph, thus,	- 1
A Minum Rest, by an Atterisk — thus,	
A Costebet Reft, by a Carot thus,	٨
A Quaver Rest, by a Comma, thus,	,
A Capital C may fignify Common Time.	
A Figure of 3 Treple Time.	
A Colon may be used to answer the Place of Bars, thus,	1
A Parenthelis, placed thus - may fignify a Slur.	
A Period must follow such Letters as in Musick are Pricked	Totes.
Two Brackets, placed thus][may denote the Middle of a T but placed thus [] may fignify or denote the End of a T	une,

And to shew how the same are to be made use of, I have chosen a Morning and Evening Hymn out of a Book called the Divine Companion, and have set them both in Musical Notes and Letters, that the Way or Manner may be the more plainly seen: The first of which is in Common Time, and the other in Treple Time.

A Morning Hymn Oct by M. Jer Clarke.





Which, according to the foregoing Rules, must appear in the following Manner.

Treble, F: K · 1: HE: FH: EH: K · p: MN: PM: N][

C A - wake my Soul, a-wake my Eyes, a-wake my drow-zy Faculties;

Bas, F: SL: NN: KL: NN: nprs: VR: VH: N][

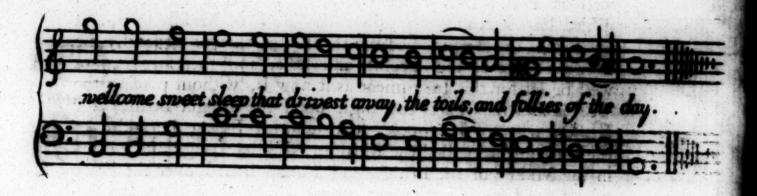
Treble, N: LK: HK: Ikh f: E A:f. hfh: KL: H.f:F[]

a-wake and see the new born Light, spring from the darksome womb of night

Bas, N: prS: N1k: H H: N N: K. h: FL: Nin: F[]







The same, set according to the foregoing Directions.

Treble, FfdB: AH:ÎHF: @ .: NNN: II:L . I.]

3 Sleep downey, sleep, come close mine Eyes tir'd with beholding Va-ni-ties;

Bas, FFH: JN: SQO: D.: I I I: QN: OQ: J.]

Treble, QQO: n N: NLI: n H: FHF: @ N: Jhf: f.

Welcome sweet Sleep, that drivest away, the Toils and Follies of the Day.

Bafs, IIQ: to W: WVS: PN:SQO: PI:LD:f.

of different Length or Time, will occasion more Time and to learn the same, than is required in the foregoing is; because there the Notes are intended to be all of the Method will still be much easier than the common Way is; and not attended with near the Difficulties! And therefore, Collection of such little Hymns and Anthems was to be de with full, plain and intelligible Directions, drawn up for arning or Playing the same, I doubt not in the least but that

any Perion might thereby, with taking a little Pains, be able to understand the same, without any farther Assistance.

And whereas many of our little Hymns and Anthems, as well as Psalm-Tunes, are composed in Three Parts, which Third Part is commonly called the Mean, or Middle Part, and cometimes the Tenor, because the Notes thereof generally lie be set for this Instrument as it now is, without placing the teble and Bass-Parts too high upon the Finger-Board; for the same whereof I propose, that another String be added to be Instrument, called the Mean or Middle-String, and placed in the Middle of the Bridge and Finger-Board, over the Place where the Letters are fixed; which Place must then be also furnish'd with Frets, in the same Manner and Distance as in

he other two Places.

This Middle-String should be tuned a Fifth above the Bass. which will make it a Fourth below the Treble , that is to fay, when founded open, it must be a Unison with, or of the fame Tone as the Bafs-String is when stop'd at the Letter H. And when the Mean or Middle String is thus tuned, if you flop the falid String at the Letter :F, it will then have the fame Tone or Sound as the Treble-String is, when open, if the faid Treble-String is rightly in Tune with the Bass. And in this Manner Hymns and Anthems in Three and Four Parts may be performed on this Instrument with the same Ease as those of two Parts. And this I suppose to be the utmost Improvement that can be made upon this Instrument; which however I leave to the further Consideration of all true Lovers of Pfalmody,

